The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1793. [NUMB. 68 OF VOL. I.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. BROWN,

EVERY nation that is well organized, has some political system to which it attaches itself. Austria, France, and Spain, England, Holland, and Prussia, have generally been supposed to have common interests, and to act together. As Mr. Willcocks informs us of the great unanimity that prevails in our cabinet, and thereby must be supposed acquainted with its councils, I would beg leave to ask him what is our political system?

If it be to have nothing at all to do with the politics and intrigues of Europe, I then would ask him what means our receiving or sending ministers, who are so apt to embroil countries with each other by their enthusiasm, their indiscretion or their folly—why are we not like the Chinese, without ministers in foreign countries?—keeping ourselves to ourselves, and thereby avoiding all possibility of offence.—But if our nearness to the possessions of European nations in the West-Indies—if their possessions on our own frontiers—if our numerous shipping—if all these too nearly approximate us to Europe, and concern us in its fate—if therefore we have ministers to watch abroad for our good, and they have others from abroad here to be as spies upon our conduct—then surely we must have laid down for ourselves some political system or other, by which we mean to be governed, and by which our ministers abroad are to be directed.—Is this system monarchical?—is it republican?—are we for the league, with its dictatorial mandates to every sovereign what he is to do or not to do—with its partition of Poland, and general hatred and contempt for liberty and equality—or are we for the French, who oppose themselves like a mound to this domineering conduct, and support with firmness, though by themselves, the Rights of Man.—If our politics lead us to be in opinion with the former, then to be sure we act consistently, should we be determined to dismiss the French minister, and eargerly seize on all occasions of difference and heat with him:—but if the latter be our mode of thinking, surely for the sake of liberty and equality, for the sake of our old friends and allies, for the sake of the republic and its brave armies, we shall bear a little with their minister, in the moment of their arduous struggle, and make our complaints and disputes known to the world, when there is no danger of their having an unhappy influence in drawing us into the dispute, and encouraging the despots by an idea of our being in opinion ready to act with them.

If in a moment so critical, America by her skilful ministers abroad seek to negotiate peace, if at home here by our general expressions we profess the same principles, and without fear or cringing avow, as our good President has done in several occasional answers to addresses lately presented him—our good will for France and her republican system, we shall have the blessedness of peace makers joined to our acting in character as members of a great commonwealth; anxious to see all men enjoy the blessings of which we know ourselves to be partakers—we shall besides elevate our moral character for gratitude to our recent deliverers—but if we embrace the other side of the question, what can be said of us but that we are fast departing from our first love and first principles, that our prosperity leads us to forget the ground from which we started, and consequently that we are cherishing despotism in order to become ourselves the victims of it.

That ambition and the love of conquest alone, governs the allied powers, is to be clearly deduced from their possessing themselves of Poland, in the name of the empress of Russia and king Prussia, of Valenciennes and Conde, in the name of the emperor of Germany, of Dunkirk, if they could have got hold of it—for the king of England to whose lot we should fall in the scramble, should France be finally subdued, it is not difficult to foresee, since it was by her aid and assistance, only in addition to vigorous exertions of our own, that ever we had a chance of becoming an independent nation.

An Occasional Correspondent.

ROTTERDAM, September 16.

"We have just brought to this place, on his way to the Hague, his Serene Highness, William Frederick, second son of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. The young Prince, who had received a wound in the shoulder, into which great part of his Epaulette was forced, arrived in a very great melancholy condition, having been obliged to ride from Menin to Sluys, without receiving the least surgical assistance. The French pursued him so closely, that at Courtray where he halted to have his wound dressed, his aid-de-camp informed him, that in five minutes, the enemy would be at his heels. He immediately mounted his horse, and throwing over himself an horseman's cloak, instead of his own coat, which had been cut off, rode away for Sluys, attended by Col. Bentick. There he took a small vessel which brought him to Holland.

"This attack was so sudden, and made with such violence on the part of the French, that the affair, it is too true, ended in nothing less than the total rout of the Dutch army, which was put to flight, and rapidly pursued for twenty miles. So great was the apprehensions excited by the first intelligence, that vessels were immediately ordered to Williamstadt to afford a passage to any part of the army which might reach that place, and find it necessary to pass. One column of the Dutch troops flew to Antwerp, between fifty and sixty miles from the place of action, and another to Sluys, nearly the same distance, where they arrived in the space of 24 hours.

"The Hereditary Prince is at Denise, near Ghent, with a part of his army, and writes, that he is routed; how or in what way, or what is become of the rest of his army, he does not add, but mentions, that, as soon as he can get advices or reports, he will send them. The slaughter of officers is immense. The lists, which are just now handed about, contain Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Subalterns, out of number. The young Prince had 3 horses killed under him: and was mounting the fourth, when he received the wound in his shoulder, besides a slight one on the head, neither of which were dressed, till he reached this place, where the ball and part of his Epaulette were taken out.

"He had a little fever, but it is now better. The Hereditary Prince also received a wound, but his is much slighter. The French seem to have more inclination to attack the Dutch, than any other troops, and more severity towards them, whenever they meet them.

"Our Minister, Mr. Elliot, sent an express this morning, from Helvoetsluys, in the Dianna packet. May his account which probably will have been published at home, before this arrives, be more favorable!

"All the Dutch magazines are at Courtray, and these are thought to have been saved; but the greater part of their artillery, it is feared, was lost at their several posts, near Menin. The latter loss will be hard upon them."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1793.

Whitehall, Sept. 24.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Yarmouth to the Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs, dated Maikammer, Sept. 15, 1793.

An aid de-camp of the Duke of Brunswick is just arrived, with an account that the Duke of Brunswick was yesterday attacked by the French near Pirmazens, but that by a very judicious manœuvre, he turned their flank so completely as to surround them, when they threw down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the amount of 3000. He took 27 pieces of cannon and two howitzers. The number of the dead cannot be ascertained, as the Duke was left in the pursuit. He also was so fortunate, in the course of the operations, as to burn the baggage and tents of another body of French encamped near Bitche. While the Duke was so well employed on one side, Gen. Kalkreuth was attacked in another quarter, but very faintly; and the action concluded by his cutting to pieces the regiment emphatically called Sans Culottes, and taking 67 men of another corps.

DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

Camp at Menin Sept. 19.

For the two last days and nights we have been exposed to an incessant rain, which we fear may have bad effects, as many of the regiments are uncovered, and those that have a sufficient number of tents, are entirely unprovided with straw to lie upon.

The horses have suffered much. For two or three days after the retreat, they were almost entirely without forage; and most of their backs are galled by the constant pressure of the saddle, as sometimes the troops have been obliged to remain mounted not only in the day time but during the whole night.

Our sick and wounded are sent to Bruges, a very pleasant and healthy town, where we hope the most of them will recover. Many of the poor fellows who were not dangerously wounded actually perished on the road for want of assistance. The surgeons did their duty to the best of their power:—but how could they attend to every individual, when the waggons containing the wounded formed a line of at least two miles? There was one loss which we much regret because that it might have been avoided.—This was a waggon of sick men, left by some accident on the sands near Nieuport, between high and low water mark. On the flood making up, all those who could not move were drowned.

Of the wounded there are not quite two hundred English. The rest are chiefly Hanoverians, who formed the army of observation, bore the brunt of all the battles. There are now in Nieuport, four Hanoverian regiments, which consisted of near 1000 men, and now the four do not make more than 700. There is in one of them an officer, who has to lament the loss of three brothers killed in the last engagement!

We have been told by the prisoners, that when they attacked the Hanoverians, they had three reliefs; these bodies were brought successively to the charge. This accounts for their superiority, and for the carnage.—The dead lay in such heaps, that they were obliged some time to stop and move the bodies aside, to let the columns pass. The French at first took general Freytag's army for English, because they were red. The chief distinction consists in the yellow sashes of the officers, ours you know being crimson.

We are in a constant expectation of another fight. Our line extends from hence to within a short distance of Furnes, which is occupied by the French. The advanced post is held by the legion of French emigrants, which behaved very well, and had about eighty men killed in the late engagement.

It is still thought that our generals will not give up their design on Dunkirk.—What would render the acquisition of Dunkirk particularly desirable is, that it would be a secure and capacious winter quarter for our troops. There are barracks in it that would contain the whole of the duke's army—at least all the British and this place, we understood, was to be our own.

Some blame the Navy, and others the ordinance for not being ready to co-operate with us at the stipulated time; but after all the delays we should have taken the place, if the army of observation had been strong enough to repel Houchard.

Most of the attacks made on the several points last week by the French were false ones to cover the real attacks against the Duke of York's army, and the corps under the Prince of Orange. These they thought most vulnerable; and in both they were but too successful. I know not what account the Dutch will publish of their affairs on the 10th. and the succeeding days; but of this I am assured, that their army is annihilated for the remainder of the campaign. The few of their officers and men that are to be found, are destitute of almost every thing. The remnant that was saved was carried into Ghent.

Among their losses was that of the caisse militaire, or military chest, with a treasure that must have been very acceptable to the Sans Culottes. Prince Waldeck is certainly taken prisoner, and the Hereditary Prince of Orange is missing. Prince Frederick passed through Bruges on the 13th, wounded, to Sluys.

The engagement that was expected has not yet taken place, nor has any news arrived since yesterday from the combined army. The Duke of York has been reinforced by five regiments of foot. Three more are on their passage.

LONDON, September 27.

On Wednesday another messenger arrived from the Earl of Yarmouth. It does not appear that he has brought any further account of the victory obtained over the French on the 14th, altho' the Duke of Brunswick was left in pursuit of the army when the first account came away.

The truth is, that very little is known in detail of the operations on the Rhine. We know only in general that much blood has been spilt; that posts have been forced and incursions made into the enemy's territory on both sides; but that the allied armies have never been able effectually to break the line of defence established by the French.

SEPTEMBER 28.

The last private letters received from the army, state it as a rumour coming from the Eastward, that the trenches had been opened before Maubeuge, and that the Austrian general, count Wenzel Colloredo, had the command of the besieging army. The capture of this place, it was understood, is to set a conclusion to the labours of the campaign.

The King of Prussia's army, on the Rhine, has been chiefly supplied with provisions from the department of Mozelle.—The commissioners interrupted the communication in the beginning of this month, but it will probably be soon renewed.

General O'Meara the commandant of Dunkirk, and who was superseded on account of the suspicion of his carrying on a correspondence with the Duke of York, contrived to make his escape, and rumour says that he is safely arrived in England.

PORTSMOUTH, September 21.

The Portugueze fleet, consisting of four ships of the line, two frigates, and a brig sloop of war, passed this port at one o'clock this afternoon, to the westward, said to be on their return home.

An account was received here last evening, by the master of a victualling boy which came from Torbay, that Lord Howe had actually struck his flag, and had set off for London; various are the conjectures on this singular and altogether astonishing circumstance; but no reason that can be relied on, has yet transpired.

The following intelligence was brought by the Schooner Sally, *Capt.* Runey, *arrived at* Boston, *in* 45 *days from* Havre-de-Grace.

FRANCE.

French accounts of the late battle near Dunkirk.

ROUEN,* Sept. 22.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Sept. 8.

"Dunkirk is now completely relieved, the besiegers are retreating without knowing where to go—they have left behind 40 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, and lost an incredible number of men. The three sorties made by the garrison have succeeded to a charm. In the first we lost only 120 killed and wounded. In the 2d only a few were wounded, and the enemy drove back to their entrenchments with great loss. The third and last was a day of triumph. Two hundred men were cut down in a regiment of 600; and the road is strewed with baggage of every kind. Among the articles which have fallen into our hands, are 6000 24 lb. balls; 52,000 sacks of earth; 800 barrels of powder; a large number of muskets, travelling forges and military equipage to the amount of two millions of livres.

September 15. A letter arrived from Citizen Barthelemi, Adjutant General of the army of the North. It is in these words—Citizen Minister of War, since my letter dated at Honschoote, after the manœuvres of the 8th, a variety of interesting details have occurred. General Houchard informs me of the retreat of the English, who have left behind them an immense artillery, ammunition and baggage. Their rout was complete, and our soldiers have learnt by this battle to value their own courage, when set in competition with royal soldiers. The English have lost a number of their officers. Two of their Generals were buried at Honschoote, Prince Adolphus is grievously wounded and General Dalton killed.

---

* ROUEN, *capital of ci devant Normandy—On the Seine, 70 miles N. W. of Paris.*

General Berin writes from Menin, Sept. 13th, That new victories were achieved by the troops of the republic, who have taken Menin, Warwich and the different paſſages of the Lys, which were defended by a body of the Dutch troops, well entrenched. Gen. Hedoreville ſtormed Werwick. The enemy abandoned 40 pieces of cannon at Menin. I truſt that the National Convention will receive this intereſting news with pleaſure. We have made 1200 priſoners and ſeveral Generals are captured.

Letters received from Weſt-Flanders announce the capture of Werwick, Wareſton, and Menin, with 1500 priſoners, and 50 pieces of artillery. The immediate ſurrender of Ypres and Courtray is expected, as our advanced guards are beyond Voimeiſell and Vereighem.

The repreſentatives of the people wrote from Dunkirk on the 15th, that the Engliſh have evacuated Furnes; that they have fallen back upon Nieuport*; and that they appeared diſpoſed to retrogade as far as Oſtend.

[* *It is at this place, that the Britiſh landed their battering cannon from their ſhips.*]

A letter from Dunkirk aſſerts that we have taken 78 pieces of cannon; 1200 barrels of powder, 1900 priſoners, of whom 1300 are Engliſh, beſides 400 cavalry mounted.

Intelligence from the Camp of Ragon.

Gen. Charette, commanding the rebel army, determined upon a grand attack on our camp. It conſiſted of 900 men; the enemy's force was 8000; the firing commenced at three quarters paſt 8, and continued for 5 hours, when they retreated from before this handful of patriots, leaving 515 wounded, and 402 dead.

OBSERVATION.

[It is evident, from the dates and places mentioned in the above, that they are various accounts of the ſame battle, related by the French. Our readers who wiſh to hear both ſides, on a ſubject, have already been preſented with the Britiſh official account of the ſame action—according to which the combined forces loſt 1500 men, killed, wounded and miſſing, and between 30 and 40 pieces of cannon. The accounts do not agree.—Truth may lie between them.]

Defeat, &c. of the Royaliſts and other Inſurgents.

ROUEN, Sept. 22.

Gen. Roſingnal ſtates, that on the 7th of Sept. he came up with a detachment of the rebel army, whom he drove two leagues from their poſt, and burnt all their magazines, houſes, &c.

Gen Beyſer in his letter of the 3d of Sept. announces, that having received intelligence of a body of rebels, to the number of 10,000 who had poſted themſelves in the wood of the Chateau de la Fructiere, that he immediately formed the deſign of attacking them, which he happily effected, having put them to a complete rout, accompanied by an immenſe ſlaughter.

The tocſin has been ſounded in the diſtricts of Angers, Saumur, Bauge, Segre, &c. All the citizens of theſe diſtricts are united to a man, and with four days proviſion, and completely armed, they have gone in queſt of the rebels.

They write from Breſt, that the patriotic army has taken Portnic, Bourgneif, Machecuel, Martoigue and ſeveral other important poſts. That not leſs than 1500 of the rebels have fallen in the different rencontres and that their ſpirit of enterprize is completely damped.

On the 19th of September, a detachment of our army took poſſeſſion of Pays Cerda; in this place they found 29 magazines; 405 tents; 500 muſquets; 150 ſheep and 300 oxen.

BREST,† Sept. 14.

Yeſterday Gen. Beyſſer, commanding the right column of the army, marched for Hiroaudere, the fourth battalion who was marching to take the ſame poſition, fell in with a large body of rebels, whom they engaged from 6 in the morning till 6 at night, with only the loſs of one grenadier wounded on our part. Thirty of the enemy were killed.

This gallant reſiſtance may be juſtly attributed to the maſterly diſpoſition of citizen Faerau, temporary commandant at Indret; and to the intelligence and bravery of Lieut. Cols. Roche, Plante, Geoffroy, and Charente.

Lieut. Col. Grobon, of the 3d battalion, contributed to the good fortune of the day, by marching from the Cheteau de Eau, with 200 men to ſupport his brethren in action. He was completely ſucceſsful in turning the right wing of the enemy, and at the ſame moment checked the too violent impetuoſity of the volunteers, whoſe ardor has ſometimes proved detrimental.

Gen. Kleber ſtates in his letter of the 12th of Sept. that he had taken ſeven pieces of heavy ordnance from the rebels, and that 500 waggons would not contain the booty which had been captured.

The commandant of Douay informs, that he has obtained a complete victory over the rebels, who had entered themſelves in two columns before Douay. That the purſuit was continued to Vihiers. Their loſs in men and ammunition was great.

The army at Thouars obtained another victory; took a large number of priſoners, and killed 150 of the enemy.

Gen. Dagobert, in a letter dated at Mount Libre, Sept. 4, writes thus—that being informed of a ſudden attack which had been made upon his camp at Port Olett, by 5000 infantry and 400 horſe, he immediately threw himſelf at the head of his troops, and formed the line of march at 3 in the morning, with a determination to give them battle. Having come up with the enemy, a ſevere conflict enſued, which laſted for 2 hours, when the enemy was completely routed, and fled with precipitation, leaving behind a vaſt quantity of military ſtores, and 300 priſoners, 30 officers, 3 colonels, and the commandant of artillery. We had but eight men killed.

NANTZ*, Sept. 16.

Our army ſince its departure from Nantz, has gone on from one ſucceſs to another. The country from Nantz to Rochelle is entirely cleared of the rebels.

Legre was attacked and taken on Saturday; this was one of the principal poſts of the rebels, where they were aſſembled in great force. They only fired three rounds of artillery; this we did not think worthy of a reply, as all our charges are made with the fixed bayonet. The right column of the army was obliged to defile before Pallau another poſt in poſſeſſion of the rebels. It was alſo abandoned, after the loſs of 150 men on their part. Our victorious troops marched yeſterday for Montaigne, and if the army on the coaſts of Rochelle, ſucceed in the tour of duty committed to them, Vendee will be taken in eight days.

The rebels made an attack on a part of our troops poſted at St. Salvador. It was begun with incredible fury on their part.—They were received by our brave republicans with the greateſt ſang froid, who neceſſitated them to retreat, with 12 waggon loads of dead, and many more wounded.

* NANTZ, *in Britanny—217 miles S. W. of Paris.*

Succeſs of the Pruſſians, at Northweller.

September 13. Gen. Arlande, at the head of a body of Pruſſians and Emigrants, attacked the French camp at Northweller, and drove them from it, with loſs.

[Other accounts, after mentioning this action, inform, that on the 14th, the camp was retaken, at the point of the bayonet. That the enemy fled on all quarters, and the emigrants were the firſt to cry out we are all loſt. The purſuit was continued to Buntenthal.—We have taken 2 pieces of cannon, 1500 muſkets, and a quantity of forage. The capm at Northweller, the trenches and the village of Buntenthal are piled with dead bodies.

Unſucceſsful ſortie from Cambria.†

Sept. 15. The garriſon of Cambria, made a powerful ſortie on the combined forces inveſting that place, but being overpowered by numbers were obliged to return with great loſs. The enemy ſtate our loſs to be 2000 men killed and taken, 18 pieces of cannon, and nine ſtands of colours. But this may be exaggerated.

† Cambria *is on the Scheldt, 12 miles S. E. of Arras, and 102 N. of Paris.*

Particulars reſpecting Tulon.

BEFORE TULON, Sept. 14.

Our ſituation is the ſame as it was yeſterday; we have now every thing that we want—juſt arrived from Marſeilles to reduce the Engliſh fleet, and we ſhall ſoon make the traitors and tyrants ſenſible of the vengeance of a free people ſo juſtly exaſperated.

We are aſſured that the Engliſh are preparing to take flight, and that the fleet lays only on an anchor.

ROUEN September 15.

The news which we have received from the army of the Republic, in the environs of Toulon, are very ſatisfactory. The blockade is ſtill continued, but our army encreaſe daily. Eight hundred young men from the diſtrict of St. Eſprit, have marched to join their fellow republicans who are united under the brave Cortaux.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The army of the Rhine—has had an action with the Pruſſians at Lauterbourg, in Alſace, and killed 1500, took a few priſoners, and among whom were, of the emigrants, the ci-devant Marquis du May.

General Dahouſe, commanding at Perpignan declares that the ramparts of that city ſhall never be diſgraced by the ſtandard of royalty; and if circumſtances ſhould oblige him to ſurrender, that he will primarily reduce the city to aſhes.

The army under the orders of Gen. Carioin, entered yeſterday into Furnes (Sept. 16) and expect to be in Nieuport to-morrow, whither the Engliſh have retreated.

† BREST, *in ci-devant Britanny—325 miles N. of Paris,*

Gen. Kellerman writes, that the ſatellites of tyranny were driven from the valley of Morain, and that Major Straſoldo is indebted to the fleetneſs of his horſe for having eſcaped.

The army of the Moſelle has driven the Auſtrians from their poſts; and in many inſtances obliged them to abandon their camps; we have taken 30 pieces of cannon. Forty of our cavalry paſſed the Sane, and attacked 80 draggoons, killed ſeveral, and brought off 6 men and 6 horſes.

The Auſtrian troops in the environs of Ardennes are completely diſcouraged.—Sixteen thouſand republicans under the command of General Liber, have marched againſt the ſatellites of deſpotiſm ſtationed at Queſnoy; Six thouſand of the enemy are ſurrounded in a wood, and we hope that not one will eſcape. The garriſon of Gibet made a vigorous ſortie from Dinan and took 50 waggons loaded with forage.

The commandant in cheif, at Weiſſemberg writes that on the 12th of Sept. he attacked, and on the 13th carried the enemy's camp at Limbach. Our troops advanced with fixed bayonets. The Pruſſian and Auſtrian cavalry fled.

A letter from Couthon, ſtates that the department of Puydome, whoſe quota was 25,000 men, has generouſly turned out upwards of 40,000 effective.

From the 8th to 9th, of September, more than 500 bombs and 1000 red-hot balls were thrown into Lyons, but without any effect in firing the city, which is conſtantly watched by 6000 Engine men. There is not a doubt entirtained of its ſafety.

LYONS.

This city ſtill continues its oppoſition to the arms of the convention. The palaces and hotels of the rich are the object of the cannonade of the inveſting forces: the troops of the Republic wiſhing to ſpare this delightful and opulent city. An immenſe number of balls and ſhells had notwithſtanding been fired into the city—but without effect. This city in point of wealth and conſideration, is conſidered next to Paris, containing 150,000 inhabitants; and its oppoſition is greatly regretted by all who wiſh the real good of the Republic.

BOSTON, November 16.

From a lengthy converſation with two gentlemen who arrived here in the Sally, from France, the Editor is enabled to add to the foreign intelligence already detailed, the following particulars;

That the whole republic was in a ſtate of the moſt active warlike movements and preparations—all the male citizens from 16 to 45 years of age being required to bear arms, and to hold themſelves in conſtant readineſs to march. All ſtores, proviſions, &c. were held to be at the ſervice of the public, the owners to receive ſuch compenſation therefor, as may be awarded by referees. That all the artizans in metals and wood, were employed in the manufacture of cannon and warlike implements. In the manufactory at Paris, 25,000 muſkets and 30 pieces of cannon were manufactured every month; and the uſeleſs bells in the churches melted down to ſupply the forges;

That the Convention purſued their ſteps with firmneſs; and that notwithſtanding the conſtitution was adopted by a majority of the primary aſſemblies, they were required by their conſtituents to keep at the helm as long as the ſtorm continued:

That the royaliſts in La Vendee had ſuffered great loſs in ſix ſucceſſive engagements, and that the rebellion was nearly ſuppreſſed:

That the victory of Gen. Houchard, on the 8th of September, over the column of the combined armies under Marſhal Freytag, had given a great ſpirit to recruiting; and that the advantages then gained had been followed by ſeveral favorable, though ſubordinate circumſtances:

That Gen. Houchard had in his army twenty thouſand choſen Grenadiers, to whoſe intrepidity the ſucceſs of the action of the 8th was attributed:

That the garriſons of Valenciennes and Mayence, had been ordered by the Convention to ſerve in the republican armies in La Vendee, and before Lyons and ſuch was the rapidity of their march, that they reached the places of their deſtination in five days being furniſhd with horſes; all of which, except ſuch as are uſed in huſbandry, being decreed to be in public ſervice:

That the number of republicans in arms, in France, was 1,450.000: and

That on the arrival of the intelligence of the ſurrender of Toulon, the Convention decreed, that all the former nobles who were in the ſervice of the republic, ſhould inſtantly be diſplaced, and their vacancies filled up.

They contradict the ſtory of the Dauphin's being bound to a cobler. He is under the preceptorſhip of a man of learning and abilities; and his education attended to.

They mention, that of the rebels ſubdued, all the prieſts, nobles, gentlemen, ſervants, and foreigners were put to death; the peaſants diſarmed and ſent home: And that the adjudged victims to the guillotine at Paris, averaged about 40 a month.

Our informants appear to be men of information and impartiality; and obſerve, that implicit reliance cannot be had on all the accounts publiſhed; as in the commotions of the times, every day gave birth to various and contradictory rumors.

RECAPTURE OF TOULON.

Captain Parſons, arrived here from Liſbon, which he left the 1ſt of October, informs, that a few days before he ſailed, authentic information had been received and publiſhed at Liſbon, that the army of the republic of France, had re-captured the important city of Toulon: That the army conſiſted of 25 000 men; that the Engliſh, who had poſſeſſion of the forts, were obliged to abandon them; and that thoſe of the counter revolutioniſts who could not make their eſcape were put to the ſword. Captain Parſons did not underſtand what became of the Engliſh or French fleets.

The re capture of Toulon is confirmed, via Portland, where Mr. Landa Smith has arrived from Spain after a paſſage of thirty days. Mr. Smith adds, that it was generally believed in Spain, that America had declared war againſt Great Britain, in conſequence of which belief the veſſel he came in loſt a valuable freight.

From another ſource we learn, that the royaliſts in Toulon, were not ſo numerous as had been ſuſpected; and that on the arrival of General Corteaux, with the army from Merſeilles, the principal fort, which commands the city, was given up to him without firing a gun.

Captain Parſons informs that a ſubſidy of 6000 troops had been granted by Portugal, to the Spaniards, who had ſailed under the convoy of ſix men of war.

November 18.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Benj. Crowninſhield, to his friend at Salem, dated Fort Royal, Sept. 29.

"I had been in this place but five days, before every one of my crew were taken down with a fever, that ſome call the plague. —My mate was ſick four days, and died. Two American veſſels have been deprived of every officer on board by the fever—a brig from New-Bedford, the Super Cargo, Capt. Mate and Boy, all died in the courſe of ſeven days, and the veſſel left deſtitute."

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman to his father in this town, dated, "Oſtend, Sept. 21, 1793.

"On the 21ſt ult. I left Dunkirk, and the next day 'twas inveſted by an army of 40 000 men, under the command of the Duke of York, but his Royal Highneſs has been obliged to raze the ſiege, and retire with the loſs of his heavy cannon, ammunition, and 8 or 10,000 men, killed and wounded. This has given the Engliſh a great check, and if the news of the capture of Toulon, had not arrived about the ſame time, their funds would have been conſiderably depreſſed.

"I am told the people of England begin to complain of the war; and a few days ago a petition was preſented to the King from Glaſgow, ſigned by 40,000 perſons, praying him to put an end to it. I ſincerely wiſh the prayer of the petition may be granted, for never ſince Europe has been in a ſtate of civilization has a war been carried on with ſuch ſavage barbarity—the French and Auſtrians give no quarter to each other in the field; and I dare ſay within the laſt 3 weeks, not leſs than 25,000 men have fallen—of the French and combined armies together.

"A few days ago there was a general opinion, that a war would take place between England and America, but at preſent people's ideas have changed on that ſcore. I believe Great-Britain begins to think ſhe will have enough to do with France, and I am ſure the Americans know their intereſt too well to involve themſelves in a war that will be ſo deſtructive to their commerce and revenue—Our preſent political ſituation is the admiration and envy of the world, and I hope the wiſdom of our government will long preſerve us ſo."

We are told that the complainants againſt Duplaine, are determined not to be partial, therefore we may expect the exertions of the Attorney of the United States, to find a bill againſt the Governor of Canada, for violently holding poſſeſſion of American Forts—ſhould the jury think themſelves judges of Law as well as fact, and not find him Guilty, why then the ſaid Governor will be denounced,—but not until the King of England recalls him. This kind of Puniſhment the people are ignorant of.

It is confidently reported, that Prince de COBOURG, commander in chief of the Auſtrian armies, is *dead*; and the combined armies entirely put to flight with a very great loſs—And that great uneaſineſs prevails in England on account of their ruinous war with the French.

Many perſons we are told were on Saturday laſt ſuddenly ſeized with the *Lock-Jaw* —perſons who had lately bellowed forth againſt the *French* nation—It is ſuppoſed 'twas in conſequence of certain information of the *defeat* of the Duke of *York*, and the *death* of Prince de *Cobourg*.

NEW-YORK, November 23.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his correſpondent in this city.

"Since my laſt, the political hemiſphere in this quarter has become ominouſly obſcured.—What, my friend, is power; and what are rights; are they realities; or do

they exist only in fable and fiction. All my faculties are suspended when I reflect on our present situation—do we dream, or do we really think with our senses all awake? do we enjoy the sacred rights of republicans, or are we diverging under the fangs of the monster despotism? I only ask, I dare not make up a conclusive opinion. The case of H—f—d, who, it is said was decreed the privilege of the *habeas corpus*, and the C—l D—e, who was charged before our grand jury, summoned by the authority of the —l j—y *three several times*, of certain crimes and misdemeanors against the laws of the land, and three several times *acquitted in the most honorable manner*, and after condemned in the most ignominious manner—have filled my mind with ideas too wild for digestion.

When I reflect on these things and look on my prattling babes, my blood chills in my veins: I press them to my bosom, show my scars and tell them, these tokens of my love of liberty will preserve you from the chains of tyranny. Again the prospect thickens and my breast heaves with anguish; gracious heaven! what an interesting æra is the present to the human race! Do thou take these United States under thy holy protection, and preserve them as the asylum of the oppressed of every nation. Let those sacred Rights of Man, which have been purchased at the expense of so many lives and the struggle for which has left so many ruined fatherless children, so many weeping widows and sorrowing parents, be kept inviolate. Are the French hateful to us, because they fought for us against tyranny? And shall we detest them because they are now gloriously combating the oppressors and destroyers of the human race? Oh! if this is so, where shall I hide my head? What is federalism? Is it a hostile disposition against the efforts and interests of the republicans of France, and a glaring invariable contempt and persecution of republican rights and virtues among ourselves? Or is it a love of liberty a love of democracy a love of country, and an attachment to the union of the great brotherhood of America, on the sound and genuine principles of a republican confederation? Surely the latter.

We have several men among us under the influence of the g——l g——t, who, as soon as one offers a sentiment favorable to the French cause, tell you, that "you are an antifederalist!" this astonishes me; but we must rest easy until the next session of C——s, when the eyes of the people will all look anxiously at the conduct of their representatives. It is said great exertions are making by certain individuals to procure a majority in what is triumphantly called the lower house; as to the senate, the people will be excluded from hearing their debates, because it is contrary to the opinion of—— that the people should intrude on their deliberations. Be their decisions what they may: the present is our eventful crisis, and it will soon be known, whether liberty or despotism will have most influence over the councils of the federal government; our diplomatic and complexmatic connexions with Europe will force us to decide. May the genius of liberty, and if possible, that of peace, prevail.

We have a report in town, that a fire had broke out in Albany, and consumed seventy houses. A gentleman who left that city last Sunday morning, says, that a fire had broke out in a house; but with the help of the engines, it was extinguished, only consuming a few shingles.

RICHMOND, December 5.

The General Assembly have made the following appointments of General Officers of the Militia of this Commonwealth.

MAJOR GENERALS.

1st Division, Sam. Hopkins, Esq; Mecklenburg.
2d Do. John Clarke, Esq; Spotsylvania.
3d Do. Daniel Morgan, Esq; Frederick.
4th Do. Henry Lee, Esq; Westmoreland.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

1st Division, Joseph Martin, Esq; Henry.
2d Do. Geo. Carrington, Esq; Halifax.
3d Do. Joseph Jones, Esq; Dinwiddie.
4th Do. Everard Meade, Esq; Amelia.
5th Do. S. T. Mason, Esq; Loudoun.
6th Do. John Blackwell, Esq; Fauquier.
7th Do. J. Guerrant, jun. Esq; Goochland.
8th Do. James Williams, Esq; Culpeper.
9th Do. William Dark, Esq; Berkeley.
10th Do John Bowyer, Esq; Rockbridge.
11th Do. Ben. Biggs, Esq; Monongalia,
12th Do. Isaac Zane, Esq; Shenandoah.
13th Do. William Tate, Esq; Washington
14th Do. Thomas Mathews, Esq; Norfolk.
15th Do. John Marshall, Esq; Henrico.
16th Do. James A. Bradby, Esq; Surry.
17th Do. Henry Young, Esq; Sussex.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Simon Morgan, Esq; Fauquier.

WASHINGTON
HOTEL LOTTERY;
November 20.

13,100 numbers are drawn.—Gain of the wheel is 24,470 dollars.—The following are the high prizes as drawn, viz.

No. 48,824, a prize of 10,000 dollars.

Prizes of 1000 dollars.

25359 9930 23899 5679 47329 40152.

Prizes of 500 dollars.

21819 12216 35330 3776 48334 24397 5530 28330.

Prizes of 100 dollars.

10998 31165 16389 16463 6437 18389 38790 2647 14099 49677 25279 18710 23872 29772 13078 44495 7659 46067 7658 17 23740 20014.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Franklin, to Dr. Mather, dated Paris, May 12th, 1784.

"This powerful nation (speaking of France) continues its *friendship* for the United States. It is a friendship of the *utmost importance* to our security, and should be carefully *cultivated*. Britain has not yet well digested the loss of its dominion over us; and has still *at times*, some flattering hopes of recovering it. Accidents may increase those hopes, and encourage *dangerous attempts*. A breach between us and France would infallibly bring the English again upon our backs: and yet we have some *wild beasts* among our countrymen who are endeavoring to *weaken that connection*.

"Let us preserve our *reputation* by performing our *engagements*; our *credit* by fulfilling our *contracts*, and our *friends* by *gratitude* and *kindness*, for we know not how soon we may again have occasion for all of them."

It is said, that Prince Adolphus soon after he was wounded at Dunkirk, returned to London; and when his Father first saw him, he said,—Adol, Adol! let's see your wound. The Prince touchidg his head, said only 4 or 5 inches deep, Sir,"—Not hur?—Right ROYAL Head, said his Majesty.

VENDUE SALES.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
At the VENDUE-STORE, in this city,
THIS DAY, at XII o'clock,
SIX PIPES
TENERIFFE WINE,
M. VANDEWALL, V. M.
Richmond, Dec. 5, 1793.

Thomas Rutherfoord,

Has just received by the ADVENTURE, from *Liverpool*, a cargo of

SALT,

WHICH he will sell on moderate terms and will allow the most liberal price for good Tobacco, in payment, or in count of debts, as it is immediately wanted for said vessel.

He has still on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

To the amount of about One Thousand Pounds Sterling cost, consisting principally of the most saleable articles, which, as he is very desirous of closing sales by Christmas, he will dispose of on very favorable terms.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1793.

On Monday the 6th of January next,
WILL BE SOLD,
ON THE PREMISES,
A VALUABLE MILL,

ON Appamattox River, in Prince Edward county, together with fifty acres of land, whereon there is a Dwelling house twenty-eight feet by eighteen, and an excellent frame for a store or granary, of the same size, situate convenient to the mill, and immediately on a very public road, esteemed one of the best in the county, from thence to Cartersville, on James River, distant about thirty miles. The Mill is fifty-four feet by twenty, with three floors, calculated for manufacturing, but at present out of repair, and only used as a toll mill. Farther particulars will be omitted, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property before the sale, and acquaint themselves with a number of the advantages of its situation, not here enumerated.

The property abovementioned will be sold for one half cash on the day of sale, when possession will be given, and the balance at twelve months from that date, securing payment of the same by a mortgage on the said property, or any other security which may be deemed by the subscribe s equally good.

BRETT RANDOLPH, jun.
RYLAND LANDOLPH.

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday the 20th of December next, to the highest bidder, at the town of Warren, in the county of Albemarle,

Forty likely Virginia born

SLAVES.

Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on their giving bond, with aproved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

November 9th, 1793.

Two Hundred Dollars
REWARD,

OFFERED for apprehending and securing, in any jail in this commonwealth, so that he may be brought to justice, a certain person by the name of JAMES DOWNING, who absconded from Lindsay's Mills, near Port Royal, on Rappahannock River, on Friday the 29th ultimo, where he acted in the capacity of a Miller for some time, and robbed the subscriber's desk, on the evening of his departure, of a considerable sum of money, and an elegant gilt stop watch, which runs on a diamond, and has hour, minute, and second hands, the maker's name "Wilson Kendal."—He is also suspected of having a gold watch, with a gold seal cypher'd W. G. the maker's name unknown. He has said that he was a native of Downing's Town, Pennsylvania; is well informed, and writes a good hand; well made, walks erect, five feet eight or nine inches high, and about twenty eight years of age; his left eye is blemished, which makes him perhaps look cross-eyed; lost his upper fore teeth, light hair, thin and pale faced. He carried with him a variety of good cloaths, chiefly new, amongst which were two new superfine broadcloth coats, one a light mixed grey, with flowered plated buttons, the other a dark mixture, with twist buttons; a new drab great coat, with a large cape, lined with green baize; two pair of breeches, of bottle green and buff cassimer; buff and swansdown vests; a pair of corduroy overalls, with metal buttons, which buttoned at the legs, new boots and spurs, and his shirts were chiefly ruffled.

He also rode away from here a sorrel horse, upwards of four feet ten inches high, with a black spot on the left buttock, his fore foot turns out very much, a small white spot on each side of the girt, and a small blaze down his face; the saddle almost new, with plated stirrups, and small oval bosses, with letters cypher'd thereon, J F and on the front piece of the bridle a large piece of silver, with J. D. cypher'd the con, and on the cheek thereof J. D (formerly J. F.) cypher'd; with martingale and collar, and the collar had large round buckles and tipps on the one side, and a star on the other. It is supposed that he intends for Kentucky, or some of the southern states, as he said he had been in both places, but it is more than probable that he is gone to the southward. The above reward will be paid on application to GILBERT ROBERTSON, Norfolk; WILLIAM DRUMMOND, Fredericksburg, or the subscriber, Port-Royal.

JOHN MATHESON.
Virginia, December 2d, 1793.

Mr. and Mrs. KEDEY,

With the greatest respect inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond Manchester, &c. that their BENEFIT is fixed for TO MORROW EVENING the 6th inst. when

Will be presented Shakespeare's celebrated COMEDY, of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE,
OR,
The Inexorable Jew.

Anthonia (Merchant of Venice)	Mr. Edgar,
Bassanio,	Mr Marriot,
Gratiano,	Mr. Bignall,
Lorenza,	Mr. Chambers,
Launcelot,	Mr. Sully,
Salarino,	Mr. Kedey,
Salanio,	Mr. Riffets,
Tubal,	Mr. I. Bignall,
Gobbo,	Mr. Henderson
Balthazar,	Mr. Greenwood,
And Shylock (the Jew)	Mr. J. Kenna.
Jessica,	Mrs Chambers,
Nerissa,	Mrs. Henderson,
And Portia,	Mrs. Marriot.

Song—"Stand to your guns."—Mr. CHAMBERS.

A Comic Song—"Murder in Irish."—Mr. Henderson.

To which will be added a FARCE, never performed here, called the

TRUE BORN IRISHMAN,
OR,
The Irish Fine Lady.

Written by Charles Macklin, author of "The Man of the World, Love A La-Mode," &c. &c.

Murrough O'Dogherty,	Mr. Hamilton,
Counsellor Hamilton,	Mr. Henderson,
Major Gamble,	Mr. Kedey,
John,	Mr. Riffets,
William,	Mr Greenwood,
James,	Mr. Murry,
And Count Mushroom,	Mr. Chambers.
Katty Farrell	Miss Sully,
Lady Kinnegad,	Mrs. Chambers,
Lady Bab Frightful,	Mrs. Gray,
Mrs. Gazette,	Mrs. Murry,
And Mrs. Diggerty (the Irish Fine Lady)	Mrs. Kedey.

TICKETS to be had at the Post Office, at the Eagle-Tavern, at the Office of the Theatre, and of Mr. and Mrs. Kedey, at Mrs. Ghovatre's, on Shocko-Hill.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND adjoining RONALD's Coal Pitts, on the east side, and containing 325 acres, old survey; this land is well timbered, and the soil well adapted to the culture of every kind of grain. On this land there is a small plantation, in good order, with several improvements; and a ready market for whatever kind of grain may be to be disposed of.

Any person inclinable to purchase, will be shewn the land, and the terms made known by application to the subscriber, near the premises. An undoubted title will be made the purchaser.

JOHN TRABUE.
Chesterfield, Nov. 29, 1793. (m 6)

FOR SALE,

On FRIDAY the 13th Instant,
(If fair, otherwise the next fair day)

ON the plantation of the late SAMUEL BRANCH, sen deceased, in Chesterfield county, all the STOCK, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, COWS and SHEEP. Also a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PLANTATION UTENSILS, too tedious to enumerate: Likewise a quantity of FODDER, and FORAGE for wintering of stock.

Twelve months credit will be given for sums exceeding Thirty Shillings, on giving bond, with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

All persons having any demands against said estate are hereby requested to make them known on that day, and those indebted will be pleased to make immediate payment to

WM. BRANCH, Ex'or.
December 2. 1793. (4 ll)

Just Imported, by
JOHN AND THOMAS GILLIAT,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
FALL GOODS,

Which they will dispose of both by wholesale and retail.—All kinds of Produce, as well as Public Securities, will be received in payment, at the highest cash value.—A very liberal discount will be made for prompt payment.

☞ The Copartnership of JOHN and THOMAS GILLIAT, will be dissolved on the 1st of January next, at which time the business that has been carried on under that firm, both in London, and in Richmond, will be then discontinued.—All those who have unsettled accounts with the above Copartners, will see the propriety of coming immediately forward, in order to obtain their adjustment; those who are debtors, are requested to make payment as speedily as possible, or to ascertain their respective balances by bond or note, when, every indulgence that is consistent with the present situation of the parties, will be granted them.—Such as have been long in arrear, must be sensible of the necessity now, of their making full provision to discharge their respective balances, as also to enable them to make immediate payment, as the indulgence that has been already granted, and is so liberally extended to them, is now become impossible to be further continued; therefore to prevent any painful alternatives (which will inevitably be the immediate consequences of a non-compliance) it is trusted such as have been long delinquent, will not be found backward in discharging their accounts, on or before the expiration of the above time.

Richmond, November 4, 1793.

WILL BE SOLD,

ON LONG CREDIT, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 10th of December next, if fair, otherwise, the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing two hundred and seventy-odd acres, more or less, lying on Pamunky river, being the seat of the late Col. William White, deceased. There is on the plantation a very convenient house, with four rooms below, and two above, with every other necessary out house; also an excellent orchard. The soil is well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn and tobacco, and the above tract is supposed to be equal to any lying on the said river.——Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WHITE, Ex'or.
Richmond, Nov. 22, 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at S. PLEASANTS & Co's. *Printing-Office, opposite Mr* Bowler's *and next door below the* Swan-Tavern,

[PRICE FIFTEEN PENCE]

An EXAMINATION
OF THE
Late Proceedings of Congress
RESPECTING THE
OFFICIAL CONDUCT
OF THE
SECRETARY
OF THE
TREASURY,

FEMALE EXCELLENCE.

INSCRIBED TO A LADY.

"Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll,
"Charms strike the sense, but merit wins the soul." POPE.

TO MELISSA.

UNVARNISH'D truths I would impart,
Nor please by flattery's fulsome art.
The tear that glistens in the eye,
The generous sympathetic sigh,
Declare a truly Heav'n born mind.
When gentlest virtues are combin'd.
The lovliest ornaments of youth,
Are filial duty, goodness, truth;
These far out shine the brilliant's blaze,
And merit most exalted praise.
Let vain coquets on form depend,
Be dupes to every seeming friend,
When beauty's transient reign is o'er,
Nor fops admire, nor fools adore:
But sense and virtue e'er can charm,
And wrinkled age of power disarm.
So shines MELISSA, generous maid,
Upon whose cheek the rose is spread;
Who, if her parent feels a pain,
Affliction throbs in every vein;
Silent becomes her favorite lyre,
Nor prose nor song a joy inspire.
Thy goodness claims the rapt'rous lay,
True genius will each homage pay;
E'en at the palid stroke of death,
I'll thee applaud with fault'ring breath.

HICKLEY and BRYSON,

BURR MILL-STONE-MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the MANUFACTURERS of FLOUR, that they have removed from the Cross-Street to the Main-Street, next door to Mr. Hyland's tavern; where they still continue to make and repair Mill-Stones of all dimensions, and warranted to be of a good quality, which they are determined to sell on reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

They beg leave to inform those Gentlemen who may favor them with their commands, that they shall exert themselves to diffuse general satisfaction.——J. HICKLEY, residing in Baltimore, enables them to keep a constant supply of the best materials.——Those who please to honor them with their commands, will be supplied on short notice, by applying to Mr. ROBERT POLLARD, Richmond, or the subscriber.

SAMUEL BRYSON.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1793. (e112)

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to remove from the OAKS, and open TAVERN the ensuing year at Hanover Court House, for the reception of gentlemen, on the most reasonable terms, and assures them every attention shall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furnish the best of LIQUORS. The houses being repaired, and a commodious stable, thoroughly new, gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give satisfaction, by the public's most obedient servant,

JEREMIAH RAWLINS, jun.

November 17, 1793. (t—5)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND containing upwards of eight-hundred acres, lying on the south-side of the south-branch of Pamunkey river in Hanover County, improved with a large and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with proper OFFICES, GARDEN, &c. The land is fertile, abounds with fine water, and excellent MEADOW-GROUND, which will be shewn by Drury Jones, on the premises, and the terms made known by application to the subscriber at present in Richmond.

M. ANDERSON.

Richmond, November 7, 1793.

THE estate of the late WILLIAM RONALD, deceased, is now in a situation that will enable the Guardians of the Orphans of the said RONALD, with proper indulgence, to pay all legal demands against the estate. All persons having such demands, are therefore desired to furnish the Guardians by some early opportunity with the amount, specifying whether by bond or bill, to whom the debt was made payable, and when it became due.

As soon as the Guardians are furnished with the amount of all the debts, they propose calling a meeting of the Creditors, when they will communicate to them the prospect of payment.

Letters directed to the care of *Andrew Ronald, John Marshall,* or *Edward Carrington,* Esquires, will meet with a ready conveyance to

WILLIAM BENTLEY, JOHN SWANN, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, } Guardians.

N. B. It is expected that postage will be paid on all letters coming through the post-office. (oawtf)

Powhatan, September, 1793.

To be LEASED *for a term of years,*
Or, SOLD *at* 12 *months credit,*
Giving the purchaser an undoubted right,

THE LOT, and HOUSES thereon, in the town of *Scottsville,* county of *Powhatan,* at present occupied by the subscriber; the house consists of a parlour, bedroom, and store 18 feet square, ready for the reception of goods; there are two commodious rooms upstairs; the smokehouse, kitchen and stable are all new, and suitable for a genteel family.

There are five acres of land well enclosed, and divided into two lots, each having the advantage of a spring, adequate to supplying with water a distillery and tan-yard.

Scottsville is in a fine, healthy, Wheat and Tobacco country, the county court held there, and the neighbourhood thickly settled with respectable Planters.—Application to be made to Messrs. *Montgomery's* & *Henry Richmond*; Messrs. *Deane's* in *Cumberland* county, or in *Scottsville,* to

JOHN ANNESLEY.

Powhatan, Sept. 26, 1793. oawtf

James River Company.

AT a meeting of the DIRECTORS of the JAMES RIVER COMPANY, on the 26th of October, 1793.—

RESOLVED, That all Holders of Shares in said Company, are hereby NOTIFIED, That every share upon which any requisition heretofore made, shall remain uncomplied with on the FIRST MONDAY in FEBRUARY next, will certainly be, on that day, SOLD, according to law.——The sale to commence at twelve o'clock, at the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, and to continue from day to day until completed.

Extract from the minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

On Thursday the 19th of next month, on the plantation of BURWELL BASSETT, deceased, in Blackwell's Neck, in Hanover county, WILL BE SOLD, by public sale, to the highest bidder,

THIRTY

Virginia-born SLAVES.

A credit of six months will be allowed on sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, and interest thereon from the day of sale if punctual payment be not made.——At the same time will be sold, about 900 acres of excellent WOOD LAND, part of the said plantation, abounding in the best timber.—One third of the purchase-money for the land will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the principal and interest their from the day of sale. The subscriber will also sell 4 or 500 barrels of CORN on six months credit.

BURWELL BASSETT, Ex'or of Burwell Bassett, deceased.

November 26, 1793. (3)

NOTICE,

TO all whom it may concern, that unless the Gentlemen, who have unsettled accounts upon my books for the years 1792 and 1793, do not come forward and settle the same, by bond or any other way that may suit the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of Dec. next, otherwise without respect of persons, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney.

RICHARD BOWLER.

THOMAS MASON & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening, a few doors above the Eagle-Tavern, and opposite Doct. Cringan's,

By the Bellona from London, Betsy from Liverpool, and Sally from Bourdeaux,

A very general assortment of

FALL AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS;

Which, being desirous of disposing of immediately, they are determined to sell at the *most reduced prices,* by the PIECE.—A very generous discount will be allowed for Cash, every kind of Produce and Public Securities taken in payment.——Among these Goods are elegant LOOKING-GLASSES, CHINA, and MILLENARY; best LONDON PORTER, and OLD FRENCH BRANDY.

They are in daily expectation of the remainder of their GOODS, by the Nancy from Whitehaven.

Fine Young HYSON TEA, and a few Boxes of very best SPANISH SEGARS.

☞ CASH *given for* WHEAT *and* TOBACCO.

Hotel Lottery Tickets,

Warranted undrawn, small prizes taken in payment, and cash given for prizes in said lottery.

Richmond, Nov. 5, 1793.

☞ *Judge* JAY's *CHARGE to the* GRAND JURY, *may be had at this Printing-Office.*

At Norfolk, for Liverpool,

The new American ship

ST. TAMANY,

Bathurst Daingerfield, *Master;*

BURTHEN about 450 hogsheads tobacco; to sail by the 15th of December. For freight or passage, apply to Mr. *Robert Johnston,* Hanover Town, Mr. *Robert Gamble,* Richmond, Messrs. *Campbell & Wheeler,* Petersburg, the Master on board, or

FONTAINE MAURY.

Fredericksburg, Nov. 17, 1793.

MOODY AND PRICE,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, That they have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR,
COFFEE,
RUM,
MOLASSES,
SALT, loose and in Sacks,
GIN, in cases,
CANDLES,
CHOCOLATE, &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of at their store at Rockett's, on moderate terms; and will take in exchange every species of Produce, at its highest price.

They have also on hand, a quantity of best SWEDISH IRON, NAIL RODS, and CASTINGS; and as their object is to keep a general assortment of IRON of all kinds, those who wish to purchase, will find it their interest to apply as above.

Rockett's, November 13, 1793.

M'Credie & M'Millan,

Have received, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

Which they will sell low for CASH or PRODUCE.

They have likewise on hand,

SUGARS,
COFFEE,
BAR IRON,
LIVERPOOL SALT,
NORTHWARD RUM,
TEAS, &c. &c.

Robert Macartney,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, That he is now opening, at his store opposite the Post-Office, and next door to Messrs. William & George Richardson, Goldsmith and Jewellers;

A NEAT ASSORTMENT *of*

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present season;

Which he is determined to dispose of on very moderate terms, for Cash or any kind of Country Produce.

He takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their kind encouragement to him since his commencement in business, when under the firm of MACARTNEY & ARGYLE; and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors by his endeavours to please.

Richmond, October 29, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms, or exchanged for land higher up the country, the valuable Plantation, called

BULLFIELD,

LYING on the North branch of the Pamunkey, which divides the counties of Hanover and Caroline, 9 miles above Hanover Courthouse; containing Fifteen Hundred ACRES, Five Hundred of which are low grounds of the first quality, part of which being now in cultivation—the crop will best give the character of the soil; only a small proportion of the high land has yet been clared, which produces fine tobacco, and wheat of superior quality.

The navigation of the river extends to this place, which will therefore most probably be the deposit for commodities from above and of the returns from below.

JOHN LYONS.

Hanover town, Oct. 22, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the night of the 3d instant, a bushy headed MULATTO WOMAN, named AMARILLA, about thirty years of age, is tall and strait, has a bold countenance, and speaks smart; she took her child with her, about 18 months old, named Rachel, who can speak and run about, and is a bright mulatto. She also took with her several suits of cloaths, and I suppose will endeavor to pass for a free person. She was bred on Back River, near Hampton, and formerly belonged to JOHN MOORE, on Back River.

Any person apprehending the said Negro Woman and Child, and securing them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward if out of the county, and if in the county or the vicinity of Richmond or Manchester, FIVE DOLLARS.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, October 8, 1793.

Ast, Bingham, and Company,

Sell, at their STORE on the Main-Street, opposite Col. *Gamble's*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

HOSIERY, SADDLERY, EARTHENWARE, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

As they have their Goods direct from the different Manufactories of Europe, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to sell on very moderate terms.

☞ They have a similar Assortment at their Stores in *Petersburg* and *Norfolk.*

Richmond, Sept. 18, 1793.

WILLIAM AND GEORGE RICHARDSON,

Goldsmiths and *Jewellers,*

RICHMOND,

WITH gratitude acknowledge the many favors they have received from their Countrymen and others in the line of their business, and beg leave to inform them, that they have now on hand a great variety of ELEGANT WROUGHT GOLD, SILVER, and PLATED WARE.

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

IN GOLD.
- ELEGANT bracelets,
- Lockets,
- Neck Clasps,
- Plain and fet Buttons,
- Plain and stone Rings,
- Breast Pins and Broaches,
- Bracelet Buckles,
- Ear Rings,
- Stock Buckles,
- Seals,

- Silver Table Spoons,
- Tea, Desart & Salt Spoons,
- Soup and Punch Ladles,
- Sugar Dishes and Tongs,
- Silver Thimbles,
- Silver Pencil Cases,
- Launcet do.
- Scissars in do.
- Silver & plated Castors,
- Coffee Pots,
- Tea Pots,
- Cream Pots,
- Tea Urns,
- Tea Caddies & Cannisters,
- Large Candlesticks,
- Bracket and chamber do.
- Snuffers and Stands,
- Goblets,
- Tumblers & Beakers,
- Butter Boats,
- Dish Stands,
- Salts, a great variety,
- Waiters
- Cream Buckets,
- Bottle Sliders,
- Fish and Pudding Knives,
- Ink Stands, &c. &c.

They are selling the above articles on the most reasonable terms, and continue as usual to manufacture every article in their way. MOURNING RINGS and LOCKETS, with all kinds of Enamelling and Hair Devices, executed in the most elegant manner; and the highest prices given for old *Gold* and *Silver.* t. f.

John Taylor,

BRASS AND PEWTER FOUNDER,

Near the Court-House—Richmond;

With gratitude acknowledges the favors already conferred in the line of his business, and begs leave to inform the public, that he has on hand, of his manufacture—*viz.*

BELL metal skellets and mortars, warranted for a century,
Brass pump chambers, smooth bored to any diameter,
Brass cocks, of the English and Dutch forms, large and small,
Harmonic bells for waggon horses, in setts from four to twelve,
Brass and irons (or dogs)
Rifle mounting,
Branding irons,
Coach mounting,
Candlesticks,
Pewter candle moulds, 4, 5, and 6 to the lb.

ALSO,

MADE to ORDER—*On the shortest notice,*
Bells, up to 700 weight,
Brass weights and measures for county use, neat and durable,
Patterns for iron foundery use, RAIS'D in brass or white metal,
Pewter still worms, which come very low (the pernicious effects of copper being fully proved)
Iron grates, with brass fronts, very neat, and easily kept clean,
Copper Fan lights, for the tops of doors and windows, with fancy ornaments,
Brass valves for water closets, or forcing pumps,
Mill inks, after the improved plan of a remarkable hard composition,

CASH, or a high price in exchange, given for all old metal.

N. B. Kept at the foundery, a set of weights and measures for adjusting by, according to the act of Assembly in that case provided.

STRAYED or stolen, on Friday the 15th of this instant, two elegant HORSES, in very low order; a large young sorrel, and a bay;—the bay, ten of eleven years old, and much marked with saddle spots, and has a small blaze down his forehead.——Whoever will bring said horses to me in this city, shall have Four Dollars reward. J. DARNEILLE.

Richmond, Nov. 23, 1793.